HOLGATE'S ATLAS OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

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ATLAS

OF

AMERICAN HISTORY.

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ON A NOVEL PLAN.

PRESENTING, AT ONE VIEW, THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY, FROM ITS DISCOVERY BY COLUMBUS DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1842: INCLUDING THE SPANISH AND ENGLISH NAVIGATORS OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY; PLANTATION OF COLONIES; FOUNDING OF CITIES; GOVERNORS OF THE COLONIES AND OF THE REPUBLIC; INDIAN WARS; SACHEMS, DIVINES, FIRST PRINTERS, STATESMEN, ORATORS, WARRIORS, ADMIRALS, COMMODORES, MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY, SECRETARIES AND PRESIDENTS; BATTLES, SIEGES, EARTHQUAKES, AND REMARKABLE PHENOMENA; POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS, LITERATURE, SLAVE TRADE, AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY:

ARRANGED

CONTEMPORANEOUSLY WITH THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND AT PARTICULAR TIMES, OF OTHER KINGDOMS.

BY JEROME B. HOLGATE,

AUTHOR OF "CHART OF SCRIPTURE AND ANCIENT HISTORY, ON A NOVEL AND INTERESTING PLAN."

DESIGNED TO BE THE SAME TO HISTORY THAT MAPS ARE TO GEOGRAPHY.

"NESCIRE QUID ANTEA QUAM NATUS SIS ACCIDERIT ID EST SEMPER ESSE PUERUM."—CICERO IN ORAT.

1842.

ENTERED ACCORDING TO THE ACT OF CONGRESS, IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO,
BY JEROME B. HOLGATE,
IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM JARED SPARKS, LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY

IN

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

AND AUTHOR OF THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

Having examined Mr. Holgate's Charts of American History, I can cheerfully recommend them for their originality, and as affording many advantages to the student. The plan is new, embracing numerous particulars in History, Biography, Chronology and Geography, and possessing the great merit of conciseness and simplicity. The method is comprehensive and easily understood, and the arrangement so ingenious, that not only single events, dates, and other facts, but their relations to each other, may be ascertained by inspection. The author gives evidence of patient research in drawing his materials from the best sources, and of a judicious discrimination in selecting them. As a work of reference, it affords unusual facilities for obtaining a knowledge of important facts, upon the subjects to which it extends; and it may justly be regarded as a valuable contribution to American History.

JARED SPARKS.

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 13*th,* 1842.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM PROFESSOR C. C. FELTON,

HARVARD COLLEGE.

I have carefully examined Mr. HOLGATE's Chart of Ancient and Scripture History. It seems to me to be constructed on a most useful and ingenious plan, and to combine a greater variety of particulars relating to History, Biography, Genealogy and Chronology, than any work of the kind I have ever seen. The Chart of the history of the American Continent is constructed upon the same comprehensive principles, and presents in a perfectly clear and intelligible form, a view of contemporaneous events, from the discovery of America down to the present time. It cannot fail to be of great convenience to the reader of American History. If Mr. HOLGATE should complete his laborious and extensive plan, embracing the Histories of Ancient Greece and Rome, and the History of Modern Europe, with the same care and industry, the student of history will have within his reach a body of historical and chronological facts, scientifically arranged, which will furnish him the most important aid in systematizing his knowledge, and in gaining clear and comprehensive views of the different periods in the history of the world.

CAMBRIDGE, JULY 20, 1842.

FROM THE REV. W. C. BROWNLEE, D.D.

To the Rev. Doctor Professor Wyllie, University of Pennsylvania.

MY DEAR SIR:—I introduce to you with pleasure, the bearer, JEROME B. HOLGATE, a gentleman and an artist, engaged in literary pursuits.

He is the author of the splendid Historical Chart; and he is engaged in following out his ingenious scheme, so as to embrace different nations and the world, should his life be spared. * * * * *

Receive him as a scholar and an artist, who is rendering a valuable service to the Republic of Letters, and to the young members of our great Republic.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 17, 1841.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING STAR.

Mr. HOLGATE, known for his ingenious historical maps, is preparing one on the United States, constructed on the principle of contemporaneous chronology, tracing the earliest period of discovery and colonization down through all the Portuguese, Spanish, English and French reigns, as connected with our country; giving the items most important in the successive developement of those elements which finally congregated into a confederacy of free and sovereign states.

The following Testimonials were obtained to the Chart of Ancient History, already published:

FROM THE REV. SAMUEL HANSON COX, D. D.

I have examined the Map of J. HOLGATE, Esq., so far as to be pleased with its design and promise. It is intended to be a synopsis of ancient history, from the creation to nearly three thousand and six hundred years of time, or within about four hundred years of the Christian Era. It is a learned, ingenious, and valuable invention, to which the author has devoted much time and assiduity, and it is in a high degree an original performance. That it will be eminently useful to all liberal readers, is the hope of its publication; and as a native production from a mind young, though rich and comparatively mature, it seems to claim, with energy as well as modesty, the appreciation and patronage of his countrymen.

BROOKLYN, MARCH 24, 1838.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

I cheerfully concur in the above. E. NOTT.

FROM THE REV. W. R. WHITTINGHAM, D. D.

Professor of Church History in the Gen. Theol. Sem. of the Prot. Epis. Ch. N. Y.

I have much pleasure in expressing my sense of the neatness, simplicity and uncommon combination of these characteristics with the copiousness and minuteness of Mr. HOLGATE's Chart of Ancient History. I do not remember any similar chart that can be compared with it in these respects. A child may be taught to use it, while the finished scholar may consult it with satisfaction. The combination of Geography, Ethnography, Chronology, with Biography, Literary History, and a judicious selection of facts of General History, sacred and profane, is so complete and yet so simple, as to be very remarkable.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF HAMILTON COLLEGE.

I have examined Mr. HOLGATE's Chart of History, Chronology, &c., and believe it an ingenious and useful piece of apparatus for all who take an interest in those important subjects. I think it deserves, and hope it will receive public patronage.

JOSEPH PENNY.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, 30th OCT., 1837.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT. GOVERNOR BRADISH,

To His Excellency Governor Everett, of Massachusetts.

Mr. HOLGATE is the author of an Historical, Biographical, Genealogical, and Geographical Chart, on a new, and as it appears to me, an improved plan. A *plan* which, while it embraces in is aggregate, great extent of matter, presents without confusion much minuteness of detail. In preparing this Chart, Mr. H. seems to have evinced much research into the sources from which his materials have been derived; much talent and ingenuity in his manner of arranging and presenting those materials in his work; and I cannot but regard this publication as a new and valuable addition to the means of general knowledge. As such I feel confident that the deep interest you have ever evinced in that great interest of civilization, as well as the effective efforts you have contributed towards its promotion, will lead you to hail with pleasure and to regard with favor this work of Mr. Holgate.

Mr. Holgate is now engaged in extending the principles of his present work to other periods of time, and to other portions of separate and detailed history, &c.

FROM COMPTE DE CASTELNAU,

Member of the Royal Geographical Society of France.

Mon cher Monsieur—D'aprés votre désir j'ai examiné avec soin votre BELLE CARTE, et je crois seulement lui rendre justice en disant que par le nombre de faits qu' elle contient et l' ordre systématique dans lequel ils sont rangé, elle est infiniment superieure a tous les ouvrages de meme nature que j'ai vus soit en France soit in Angleterre. Tout à vous, COMPTE DE CASTELNAU,

Memb. de la Soc. Roy. de Géographie.

TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE.

Following your wish, I have examined with care your splendid Chart, and think it but justice to say, that considering the number of facts which it contains and the lucid method in which they are arranged, it is infinitely superior to all the works of the same nature I have seen either in France or in England.

Yours, &c. COUNT CASTELNAU.

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

HOLGATE'S CHART.—We have seen a remarkable labor-saving machine, bearing this name, being the invention of Mr. JEROME B. HOLGATE, of Buffalo. It is the draft of a Chart which will doubtless soon be placed in the hands of the engraver, and which presents to the student all the chronological, genealogical and biographical features of history, with their most prominent attendant facts, after an entirely new method, and one which must facilitate the study of history to a most important degree.

FROM REV. GEORGE W. HOSMER, OF BUFFALO,

To Rev. Orange Clarke, Rochester.

He (Mr. Holgate) during the last year, has been prosecuting an attempt to present the principal facts of ancient history in such form that they may be surveyed in all their connexions by a single effort of the mind. *In my judgment he has done a good work for the Church and for the world.*

FROM SAMUEL L. KNAPP, ESQ.

This may certify that I have listened to Mr. HOLGATE's explanation of his Historical and Biographical Chart, and am of opinion that it exhibits *great ingenuity* and *much research*, and that it is valuable to the learner and the teacher of History. He deserves well of his country who does any thing to facilitate the progress of knowledge. I think this in accordance with the spirit of the age is truly a labor-saving machine. I wish him success in its diffusion.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 17, 1837.

FROM REV. FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

I have at the request of Mr. HOLGATE given a cursory examination to a Chart of Scripture History which he has prepared, and think that it is very ingenious and simple; presenting in small compass a large number of facts; and that it will prove useful to those who have neither time nor facilities for extensive historical research.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 11, 1837.

FROM THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER.

MR. HOLGATE: Sir, having examined your Historical Chart, it gives me pleasure to state that in my opinion it combines the principal advantages of all historical charts that I have seen, and in addition has some advantages peculiar to itself. Those engaged, &c. * * * * *

Wishing you abundant usefulness and success,

I am yours, with respect,

JOSEPH TRACY.

PREFACE.

The Eye has been termed the window of the soul; may it not also be termed the avenue of the soul. All knowledge received through this medium has a freshness, permanency and value, which no other communication affords. What images remain so long and faithfully in the mind as those of external nature? The stately Elephant when seen is never forgotten, when perhaps no distinct idea of the animal would be obtained from reading. The study of Geography, Astronomy, and even the Sciences, have been inappreciably facilitated by this most important medium of communication.

How is it possible for a child to obtain that knowledge of the Earth's surface from books, which is now acquired from maps so easily, and with so much pleasure; or of an oblong as from a diagram; or of the constellations of the heavens, as from a celestial globe?

It is the object of this work to present the most important facts of History, Chronology, Biography and Statistics, in the shortest compass possible, by lines and symbols which appeal to the eye.

The arrangement is intended to be scientific — to simplify and condense, without retrenching from the mass of important facts, nad thus facilitate their acquisition.

All history is valuable; no fact should be lost; for from the union of all the facts is the philosophy of history deduced, and once in possession of these facts, any one can make his own philosophy. At the creation of the world there commenced a series of events, which have continued down to the present time, in one connected and unbroken chain!

If a person with a warm and glowing imagination should read the history of the world from its creation to the present time, that imagination, recurring to what he had read, would call up the scenes of the past. He would behold the creation of the world on the morning when the stars sang for joy; Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden; the Deluge, the building of Babel; Abraham, Jacob, the Israelites in Egyptian bondage; Moses, the flight, the drowning of Pharaoh's host in the Red Sea; Canaan, David, Solomon, the building of the Temple, the long line of successive sovereigns; the corruptions and afflictions of the Israelites; — the invasions of foreign monarchs, the captivity; the destruction of the Temple; Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Belshazzar, Cambyses, Darius, Xerxes, Persian hosts, Greece, Rome, Martin Luther; in fine, Revolutions, Battles, Sieges, Philosophers, Statesmen and Warriors, crowding upon the scene, and hurrying before him on the stream of time! Now it has been my purpose to take this ideal map which the imagination thus forms, and transfer it to paper!

The Chart already published brings the history of the world from the Creation down to four hundred years before Christ, embracing all the countries west of Persia, as far as Egypt, including Ethiopia, with Jewish history complete. In connexion with this branch of the subject, it comprises a list of the Prophets, chronologically arranged, with their prophecies and the fulfilment of them, and the genealogies not merely of Kings, but of other persons and tribes.

In the Key to that work it was stated that four others would follow, on a similar plan. This is the next in the series, and the remaining three will be —

1st. **GREEK** and **ROMAN HISTORY**, contemporary with the Chart published;

2d. **ENGLISH HISTORY**; and

3d. **EUROPEAN HISTORY**, taking it up where the Chart ends, namely, 400 years B. C., and bringing it down to the present time. This work will fill the hiatus between the last Prophet, Malachi, and the appearance of our Saviour on earth, and give the Apostles as they appeared, embracing the times of Mahomet and Napoleon Buonaparte, and all the mighty revolutions that have happened between the Apostolic age and the present!

GENEALOGIES OF AMERICAN FAMILIES.

The author in his investigations for this work discovered a new field, which he conceives to be as yet almost entirely untrodden. This was the genealogies of the old Settlers of the Country, and those identified with its history, from the earliest period down to the present, with their intermarriages. He has devoted much time to the collection of material for this work. It will be national in its character, and will include every family and individual who have been any way eminent: the tables arranged on the plan of the author, accompanied with anecdotes and original facts.

From the Rev. Dr. PALFREY, Editor of the North American Review, to the Hon. JAMES SAVAGE, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

DATED 8, CHESTNUT STREET, (BOSTON,) 5 NOVEMBER, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR:

You are aware that the most complete work which we have, treating of the genealogies of the New England Families, is "Farmer's Register," a valuable collection, but still extremely imperfect. Mr. Jerome B. Holgate, whom I beg you to permit me to introduce to you, has come to Boston for the purpose of making researches designed to supply those defects. Mr. Holgate has been a diligent student of our history, and engages in his present course of investigation with an enthusiasm, which, I believe you will agree with me, deserves to be met with cordial welcome and aid. It would be a particular satisfaction to me, if I might procure for him the advantage of such direction, as, without inconvenience, you might afford him in the prosecution of his object," &c. &c.

KEY.

The Plan embraces every Department of History, those Departments being as follow:

ETHNOGRAPHY — Classification of Nations: so that the national extraction of individuals can be distinguished from each other.
GEOGRAPHY, or TOPOGRAPHY — Referring to Place.
CHRONOLOGY — Referring to Time.
} These have been justly termed the "two eyes" of History.
HISTORY — To the Acts of Mankind *in the mass.*
BIOGRAPHY — To the Acts of Mankind *individually.*
GENEALOGY — To Individuals.
SYNCHRONOLOGY — To Contemporaneous History.

The different Departments, with the exception of Chronology and Synchronology, are illustrated by lines, and the professional and official character of individuals by symbols.

THE PLAN IS DIVIDED INTO PERPENDICULAR AND HORIZONTAL LINES. PERPENDICULAR LINES ARE DIVIDED INTO HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL LINES.

FIRST PERPENDICULAR LINES.

Take the first Chart, look along the bottom, and see what countries are represented on it. The Nations are represented by perpendicular lines, extending from the bottom to the top, or near to the top. Now commencing on the right, we have first, at the bottom, Spain, then France, England, Mexico, New Spain, Brazil, &c. When you want any thing with reference to a nation, find the nation in the index at the bottom, and pass up the line. The dates are placed along the lines accompanying events. Supposing we want any thing with reference to Spain: find Spain in the index at the bottom, and pass up the line, and we have all the events and the most important characters in Spain, at any period, arranged on the right hand side of the line. The Navigators are shown by the anchor; the crown represents a King; a truncheon with a riband attached to it, a Governor, (see Ovando Hispaniola.) The Kings are arranged succeeding each other, beginning with Ferdinand and Isabella, Charles V., Philip II., and those of France and England contemporaneously arranged. In the reign of Ferdinand we have the Spanish Navigators, (those in the service of a country being reckoned as belonging to that country,) Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, Alonzo de Ojeda, Vincent Yañez Pinzon, Rodigero de Bastidas, down to Gasper Moralez. In the reign of Charles V. we have Alvarez Pinedo, Juan de Grijalva, Hernando Cortez, Bartholomew de las Casas, (the cross represents a missionary,) Francis Pizarro, &c.; and in the reign of Philip II., others. During the reigns of Ferdinand and Charles V. Spain does the principal business of discovery. The only Navigators of any importance in England during that period were the Cabots, John and his son Sebastian; but after Charles V. of Spain, in Elizabeth's time, England takes up the business, and during her reign we have John Hawkins, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Martin Frobisher, Thomas Cavendish, &c., English Navigators, during which the discoveries noted opposite, in America, were made. Take for example the year 1585 in America — "Gilbert Sound, &c., *discovered:*" I want to know who discovered it. Following out the horizontal line upon which the word is placed until coming to the same word in the present tense, namely, "*discovers,*" I find the first perpendicular line on the left to represent John Davis, an Englishman, because placed in England, and in the reign of Elizabeth. If I am reading what John Davis did, I find he "*discovers*" something; running along the horizontal line until coming to the word "discovered," I find he discovers Gilbert Sound and Cumberland Strait, in America. The reference word is always the same word, in the present tense of the active or passive voice, according to the voice of the word from which reference is made. For instance, if the word from which you refer is in the present tense active, then look for that word in the present tense passive, and *vice versa.* See explanation of horizontal lines.

All facts or events are placed on the right hand side of perpendicular lines, and close to them. These lines are sometimes placed so near each other that facts recorded on one line are passed through by the other, but the record thus interfered with has no reference to that line; but to the one against which it is placed. See New York, 1615, for an example of this kind. A line commencing here runs down close to that of New York to Albany, to the year 1664. On the line at the top is recorded "Fort and Trading House built," which refers to it. On the year 1623 is the record, "Fort Orange built." In 1664, "Is taken and named Albany." These facts being on the same perpendicular line, refer to the same place. But the other fact, namely, "14,891 beavers," &c., placed on the line of New York, and having the other line passing through it, does not refer to this line, but to the one against which it is placed, namely, that of New York.

See as a further illustration of this rule, Newtown, Massachusetts: a line extending from 1631 to 1639. The same rule applies as in the other instance, "Printing Press erected," 1639, was at Newtown; "called Cambridge," 1638, was Newtown; but "20 Towns," "31 Ministers," "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company formed," &c., refer to Massachusetts. See below this, (1639,) Rowley: a short perpendicular line immediately under it, and "fulling mill" on it, referring to that town, because it is placed on the line representing it, and not on the one representing Massachusetts.

The short perpendicular lines are numerous, and require some attention. Take two other examples: Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1674. "First General Assembly," by this rule refers to Portsmouth, which affords another specimen of topography. See Nova Scotia, 1745. Louisbourg and Cape Breton, a short perpendicular line from each; the one representing Louisbourg and the other Cape Breton; but their position shows their relation to each other; Louisbourg, being on the right and next to Cape Breton, belongs to Cape Breton; that is, Louisbourg is in the Island of Cape Breton, while Cape Breton being next to the line of Nova Scotia, is in Nova Scotia.

The rule is, therefore, always to take the first perpendicular line on the left of any fact. Take as an example, second Chart, Boston, 1642: you see the word "Gov." or "Dep. G." Each one of these has a perpendicular line, to which it refers, viz. "Gov." refers to John Winthrop's line, and "Dep. Gov." to John Endicott's, both on the left. Always look to the top of the line for the name of the individual, and to the bottom for the nation, &c.

Note.— Perpendicular lines represent countries, people, cities, individuals, or any thing else. Time is progressive. It is supposed, in this plan, to proceed from the top towards the bottom of the Chart. The top, therefore, is made the commencement of any period, and from that point towards the bottom the thing represented is supposed to advance through time or along the stream of time, until it disappears from the stage of action. The line commences on the year in which the thing represented commenced its existence, and ends on that in which it terminated, and the line thus becomes a visible representative of its existence; and since, as has been already observed, time flows downward along the surface of the Chart, this line must run in that direction, or in other words, must be perpendicular.

There are 5846 years since the creation of the world, according to the chronology of Scripture. Now if a line of any given length be drawn, divided into 5846 spaces, each space representing a year, this line would symbolize or be a visible type of the chronology of the world. And if a line mark off 350 years of this chronology, it would exactly represent the chronology of the American Continent, since its discovery by Columbus down to the present time. Another line containing 59 of these spaces would designate the number of years that Columbus lived, &c.

The Biographical and Horizontal Lines are the most important in the whole arrangement.

BIOGRAPHICAL LINES.

The short straight lines immediately under individuals are Biographical lines. Take, for example, Sebastian Cabot. Look for England in the index at the bottom, and passing up the line, you see Sebastian Cabot near the top of the space. The perpendicular line immediately under him extending down to the year 1526, with "ascends," "discovers," &c. on it, is his biographical line. These lines are long or short, according to the number of years represented. The Biographical lines, however, do not always designate the length of the life of the individual, but sometimes only a part of it. Columbus' biographical line, for example, denotes only that part of his life connected with the history of America, after its discovery, extending from the year 1492 to 1506, the year in which he died. See Columbus. See also Pamphilo Narvaez, Spain, 1528. His line represents only one year, viz. 1528: the year in which he invaded Florida, and discovered the Bay of Pensacola. (See explanation of horizontal lines.)

These lines of Kings mark off as much time as they reigned, if delineated; if not, the length of their reign is ascertained by the appearance of their successor. See Louis XIII., France, 1610; Louis XV., and Charles V. of Spain, &c. &c. Sometimes the Biographical line only delineates a part of the reign. See George II., England.

The plan requires that individuals be placed in the space representing the country in which they were born, but there are numerous examples on these Charts of individuals removing from one country to another, and of Governors presiding over different Colonies at different times. The plan also requires that all the Governors be arranged in the Colonies over which they presided, or to which they emigrated in any other capacity; but this would conflict with the original plan; it was necessary, therefore, that a method should be found by which these principles could be accommodated without producing confusion. The following expedient was adopted: The national extraction of individuals is shown by their being placed in the space representing the country in which they were born, and the word "born" placed under them, and a line brought down and carried over to the country to which they removed, and their name there recorded. For an example of this, turn to Chart fourth, and looking up the division representing England, you see on the year 1729, on one side of the space, Horatio Gates born. The word "born" tells us that in this year he was born, and in England. Tracing down the small light line immediately under him, you come to a horizontal line, which following, you are carried into Virginia, where we have him again recorded. Now this means that Horatio Gates emigrated from England to America, where we find him ever afterwards. For instance, look on the fifth Chart, in Virginia: we have him there recorded among the distinguished worthies of the revolution.

Take the second Chart, and look for Sir Edmund Andros, in New York, 1674; near the bottom. Turn to the next Chart, and you will find him at the top of the space representing New York. Now put your finger on the line immediately under him, and trace it down; on the year 1686 it turns to the right and enters Massachusetts, where you find his name again recorded. You still follow his line down, and you are carried to Virginia, where he was also Governor in 1693.

But Francis Nicholson is the most interesting example of this kind. Look for New York city in the index, and pass up the line. On the year 1688 you find Francis Nicholson Lieutenant-Governor. Now follow his line down, as you did the one in the other instance, and you come to Virginia, where you find him also Lieutenant-Governor; a little further down, and you find him Governor in Maryland; further yet, and you are carried back to Virginia, where you find him again Governor; and still continuing on his line, you have him in Nova Scotia in 1714; and then you are carried over to South Carolina, where he was Governor in 1721.

Where a Governor included in his jurisdiction other Colonies than the one in which he resides, a line is carried into those Colonies, and his jurisdiction

there designated. Taking your former example, Sir Edmund Andros, you will find him in Massachusetts in 1686; just under him you perceive the record, "Vice Adm'l.;" now following the line which leads from this, it takes you into Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine, where you find the words "Capt. Gen'l. and Vice Admiral" recorded in each. His jurisdiction, therefore, of Captain General, &c., extended into these Colonies.

This man, by the same principle, was Governor of New Jersey. Find New Jersey in the index at the bottom, and pass up the line until you come to the year 1688; you find here the word "Governor," and you know by this that the Colony at this time was placed under the jurisdiction of some Governor; you follow the horizontal line, therefore, upon which the word is placed, until you come to the word "Gov.," and you find this word placed on the right hand side of a perpendicular line, which represents Sir Edmund Andros. Sir Edmund Andros, therefore, was the Governor whose jurisdiction at this time extended over New Jersey. His jurisdiction, at the same time, also included New York, as you will see by reference.

Joseph Dudley, Boston, 1686, is President of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, by the same principle.

The continuation of Andros' line in New York from 1682 to 1686 is designed in this instance only to connect him with his biographical line in Boston, without meaning to refer to his place of residence in the mean time. The word "returns" on his biographical line, (see 1682,) announces his departure from New York for England, where he probably remained till he returned to Boston in 1686.

As a general thing, the Governor's time of office is ascertained by the appearance of his successor. For example, see Francis Nicholson, Virginia, 1698, who was Governor of this Colony till 1705, when he was succeeded by Edward Nott. The line which represents him, however, is continued down to the year 1614; but this is only designed to show his removal to Nova Scotia; and so in every instance. The bottom of the name is placed opposite the year to which it refers. See last Chart, Georgia: Wilson Lumpkin was Governor in 1831, George R. Gilmer in 1829, &c.

HORIZONTAL LINES.

All events of a compound nature, that is, events which require several agents to produce them, require horizontal lines. To make a complete record, all the agents should be mentioned. For instance, a battle between England and America, is as important in the history of one country as in that of the other, and therefore should be recorded in each. England and America are the agents. Now some word conveying the result of the action is employed on the line of the nations represented, and the results which make up the event are connected by a horizontal line. Suppose the result is to one nation that it defeats; the other will be "defeated," of course, and vice versa. The result, strictly speaking, is all that belongs to the history of either nation, but these taken separately, make the record incomplete; now the two words "defeats" and "defeated" united by the horizontal line make a complete record.

If you take the second Chart, find Massachusetts, and at the year 1626 you will have a specimen of horizontal lines which will at once give you some idea of their character; I refer to the record, "Salem, first house built." There is a line running from this to Roger Conant's line, upon which is placed the word "builds," which refers to the word "built," at the other end of the line. That is, Roger Conant "builds," or the first house was "built" by Roger Conant, at Salem; and so the rule prevails throughout.

Take the first line on the first Chart, beginning at the top, on the line of America. You see here the record, "San Salvador discovered." Now follow the horizontal line which leads from this, until you come to the same word in the present tense, active voice, viz. "discovers." You find this word placed on the right of a perpendicular line which represents Columbus. Columbus, therefore, discovered San Salvador, Oct. 12, 1492.

The advantages of this arrangement will be seen on a moment's reflection.

In reading the history of America down, I find the discovery of San Salvador mentioned, and in that of Columbus' life the same event is mentioned there; for it is an event in the history of one as well as in that of the other: but the part concerning the history of Columbus is that he "discovers," and that of America is that "San Salvador is discovered." The two united make a complete historical record.

Two events are sometimes recorded on one horizontal line. But as this is done merely by employing different words for each event, it is unnecessary to explain it, for the principle is still the same. For examples of this kind see first Chart, New Spain, year 1519: New Spain is invaded, and the city of Tabasco taken by Cortez, a Spaniard, both recorded on the same line. In 1781, January 17, Tarleton, an English General, was "routed" at the Cowpens, South Carolina, by Andrew Pickens, William Washington, Daniel Morgan, &c., and on the same line we have Nathaniel Greene and others worsted at Guildford, in North Carolina, by Lord Cornwallis, &c.

The word in the passive voice generally represents the place where an event transpired. See Massachusetts, 1645. The fact "Rehoboth: completed," is on a horizontal line conducting to the literature line, where we find this fact, "Cambridge Concordance completed." Rehoboth, therefore, was the place where this work was completed. Louisiana, 1814: "New Orleans, defeated," is the place where General Packenham was defeated, &c. In 1674 New Jersey and New York are "restored" to England by Holland, or vice versa, Holland restores them, &c. See year England.

GENEALOGY.

The curved lines, with knots, are Genealogical lines: the knot signifies marriage, and the two lines that go up from the knot go to the parents and the line that descends comes to the children. The mother is not always mentioned. See Henry VIII., Chart 1. Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, are children of Henry VIII., by different marriages. This is shown by the curved lines passing from one to the other, with knots, each knot representing a different marriage. Richard Henry Lee and Arthur Lee are children of the same mother, namely, Hannah Ludwell. The two lines proceed from the same knot. See Virginia, year 1731, &c. &c.

SYNCHRONOLOGY.

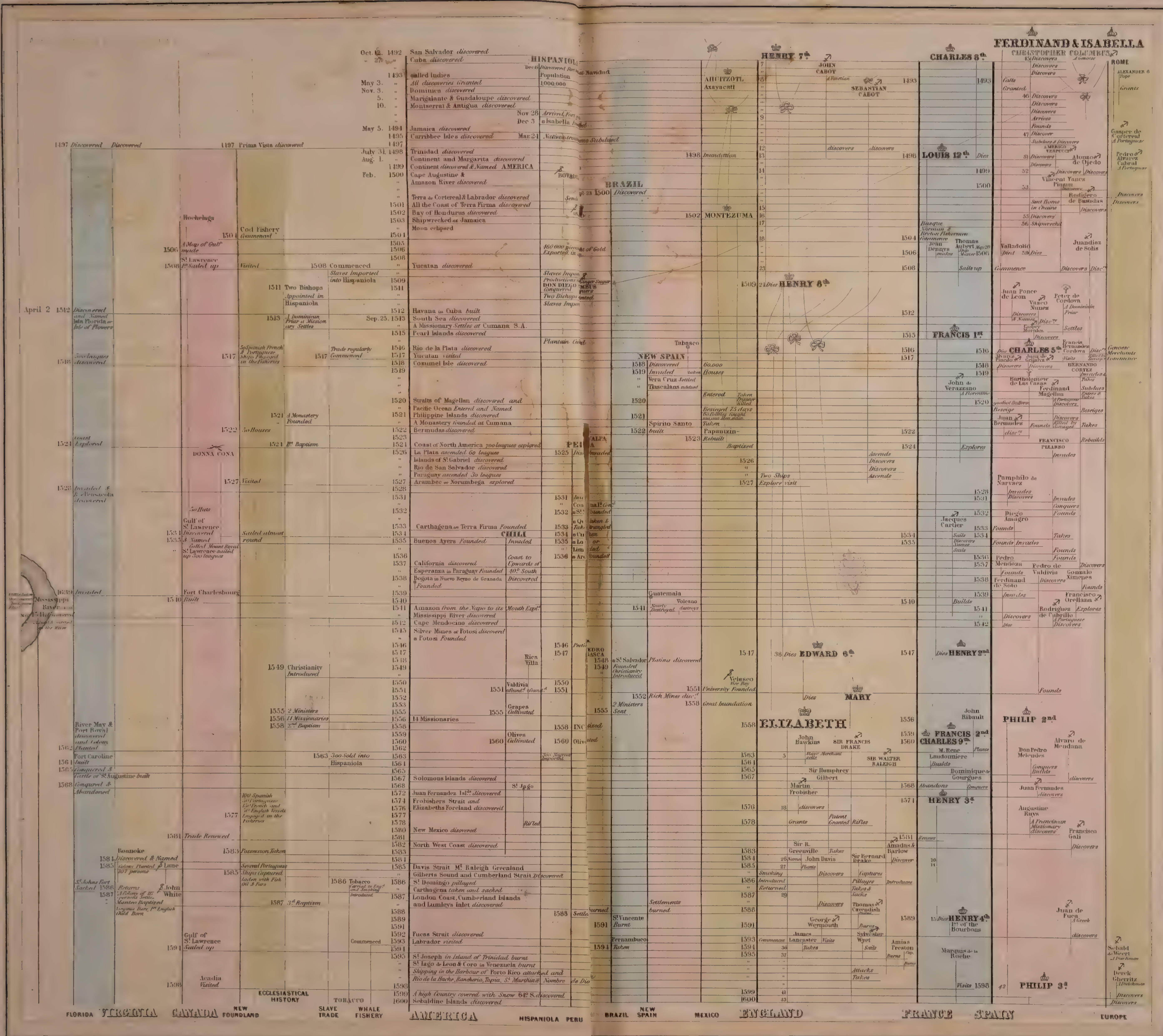
All events transpiring in different countries at the same time may be had by passing the eye horizontally across the Chart. Richard Henry Lee was born the same year with General Washington: and this was the year in which the patent of Georgia was granted,* &c. See 1732, the same. It is the author's belief that this department will be found invaluable.

* An interesting coincidence and synchronism this. The patent of Georgia, which made up the thirteen old Colonies, was granted the same year that George Washington, who obtained the independence of those Colonies, was born!

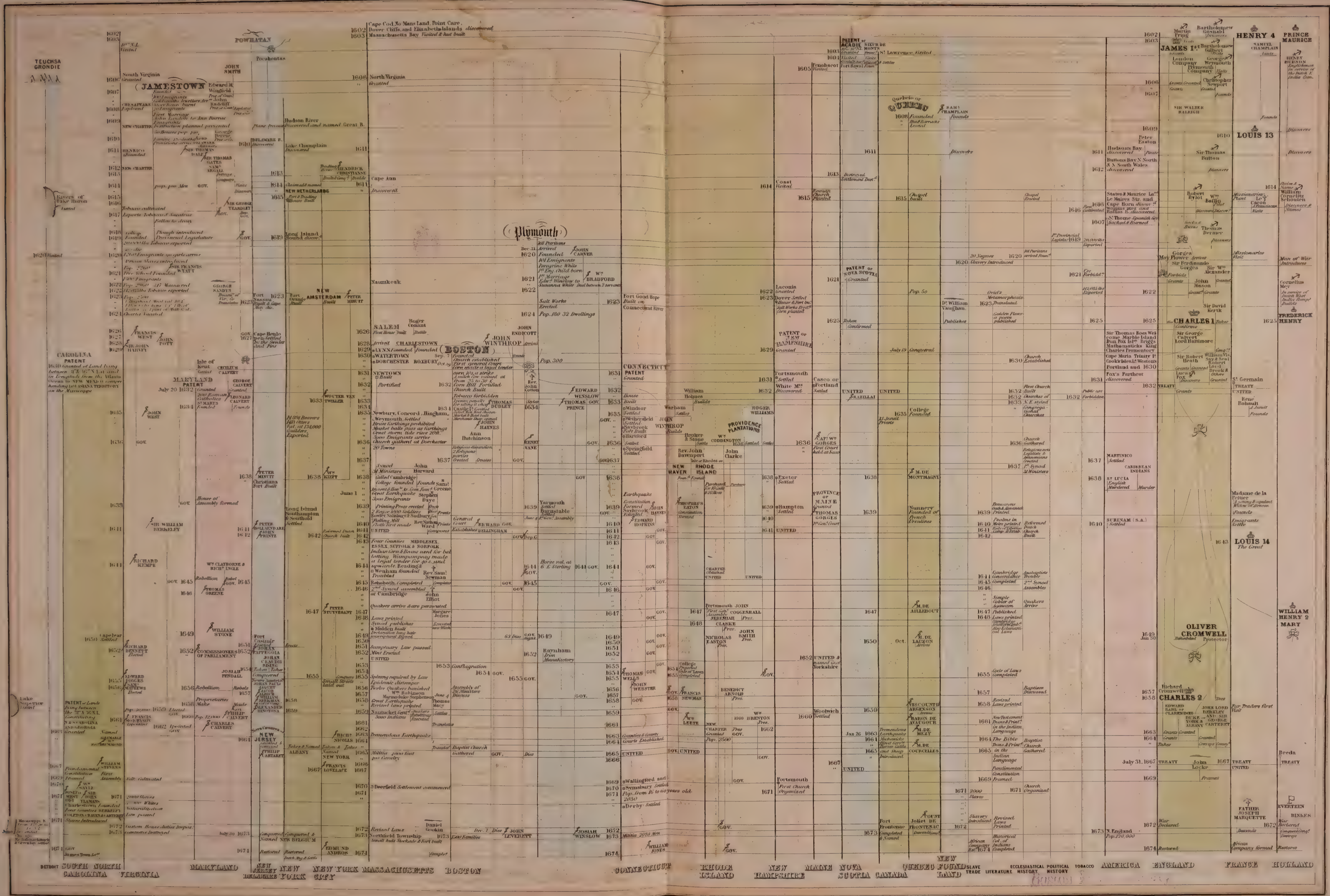
SYMBOLS.

Designates a King.
" Governor.
" Lt. or Dep. Governor.
" Republican Governor.
" Lt. or Dep. "
" Statesman.
" Orator.
" Printer.
" Man of Letters.
" Philosopher and Man of Science.
" Navigator.
" Divine.
" Mayor.
" Judge.
" City or Town.
" Poet.
" Navy Officer.
" Military Officer.
" Indian Chief.
" President.

The Symbolical department has been attended with some labor. The Symbols are not merely arbitrary, but were sought with reference to significancy. Those acquainted with the author's Chart of Ancient History will recollect that in that work the Deity is surrounded by a halo or light, representing the Divine essence. The Prophets are surrounded by the same appearance, in token of their Divine mission and inspiration, which is typified by the light. As poesy was made the vehicle of their oracles, whether justly so or not, it was natural to conclude that there was a connection between the spirit of prophecy and a poetical frenzy; a partial illumination or halo, therefore, represents the Votary of the Muses. But the analogy did not stop here; for the attribute of strong enthusiasm, of elevated mental qualities, bordering on what seems inspiration,—those powers of intellect rising above the common order of mind, impressing the beholder with the idea of something supernatural, may be considered an ingredient in the Orator's composition; a Star, therefore, with rays denoting the essence, designates him, while the Statesman or Civilian was designated by a Star simply, without rays. The Cross, with the light over it, signifies the same thing, with the exception that the influence is there supposed to rest not on the man, but on the instrument. This will afford some idea of the process of reasoning which led to the adoption of certain Symbols. Perhaps hereafter the subject may be taken up more fully.



FERDINAND & ISABELLA
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS
ROME
ALEXANDER 6 Pope
HENRY 7th
JOHN CABOT
SEBASTIAN CABOT
CHARLES 8th
LOUIS 12th
FRANCIS 1st
CHARLES 5th
HENRY 8th
EDWARD 6th
MARY
ELIZABETH
HENRY 2nd
FRANCIS 2nd
CHARLES 9th
HENRY 3d
HENRY 4th
PHILIP 2nd
PHILIP 3d
AHUITZOTL
MONTEZUMA
HISPANIOLA
BRAZIL
NEW SPAIN
CHILI
Oct. 12. 1492 San Salvador discovered
Cuba discovered
1493 called Indies
May 3. All discoveries Granted
Nov. 3. Dominica discovered
5. Marigalante & Guadaloupe discovered
10. Montserrat & Antigua discovered
May 5. 1494 Jamaica discovered
1495 Carribbee Isles discovered
July 31. 1498 Trinidad discovered
Aug. 1. Continent and Margarita discovered
1499 Continent discovered & Named AMERICA
Feb. 1500 Cape Augustine & Amazon River discovered
Terra de Cortereal & Labrador discovered
1501 All the Coast of Terra Firma discovered
1502 Bay of Honduras discovered
1503 Shipwrecked at Jamaica
Moon eclipsed
Yucatan discovered
1512 Havana in Cuba built
Sep. 25. 1513 South Sea discovered
A Missionary Settles at Cumana S.A.
1515 Pearl Islands discovered
1516 Rio de la Plata discovered
1517 Yucatan visited
1518 Cozumel Isle discovered
1520 Straits of Magellan discovered and
Pacific Ocean Entered and Named
1521 Philippine Islands discovered
A Monastery founded at Cumana
1522 Bermudas discovered
1524 Coast of North America 700 leagues explored
1526 La Plata ascended 60 leagues
Islands of St Gabriel discovered
Rio de San Salvador discovered
Paraguay ascended 30 leagues
1527 Arambec or Norumbega explored
1533 Carthagena in Terra Firma Founded
1535 Buenos Ayers Founded
1537 California discovered
Esperanza in Paraguay Founded
1538 Bogota in Nuevo Reyno de Granada Founded
1541 Amazon from the Napo to its Mouth Expl.
Mississippi River discovered
1542 Cape Mendocino discovered
1545 Silver Mines of Potosi discoverd
Potosi Founded
1556 14 Missionaries
1567 Solomons Islands discovered
1572 Juan Fernandez Isl. discovered
1574 Frobishers Strait and
1576 Elizabeths Foreland discovered
1580 New Mexico discovered
1582 North West Coast discovered
1585 Davis Strait Mt Raleigh Greenland
Gilberts Sound and Cumberland Strait Discovered
1586 St Domingo pillaged
Carthagena taken and sacked
1587 London Coast, Cumberland Islands and Lumleys Inlet discovered
1592 Fucas Strait discovered
1593 Labrador visited
1595 St Joseph in Island of Trinidad burnt
St Iago de Leon & Coro in Venezuela burnt
Shipping in the Harbour of Porto Rico attacked and
Rio de la Hache, Rancheria, Tapia, St Marthia & Nombre de Dio
1599 A high Country covered with Snow 64° S. discovered
1600 Sebaldine Islands discovered
FLORIDA
VIRGINIA
CANADA
NEW FOUNDLAND
ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY
SLAVE TRADE
TOBACCO
WHALE FISHERY
AMERICA
HISPANIOLA
PERU
BRAZIL
NEW SPAIN
MEXICO
ENGLAND
FRANCE
SPAIN
EUROPE



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JAMES 2

WILLIAM & MARY

ANNE STUART

GEORGE I.

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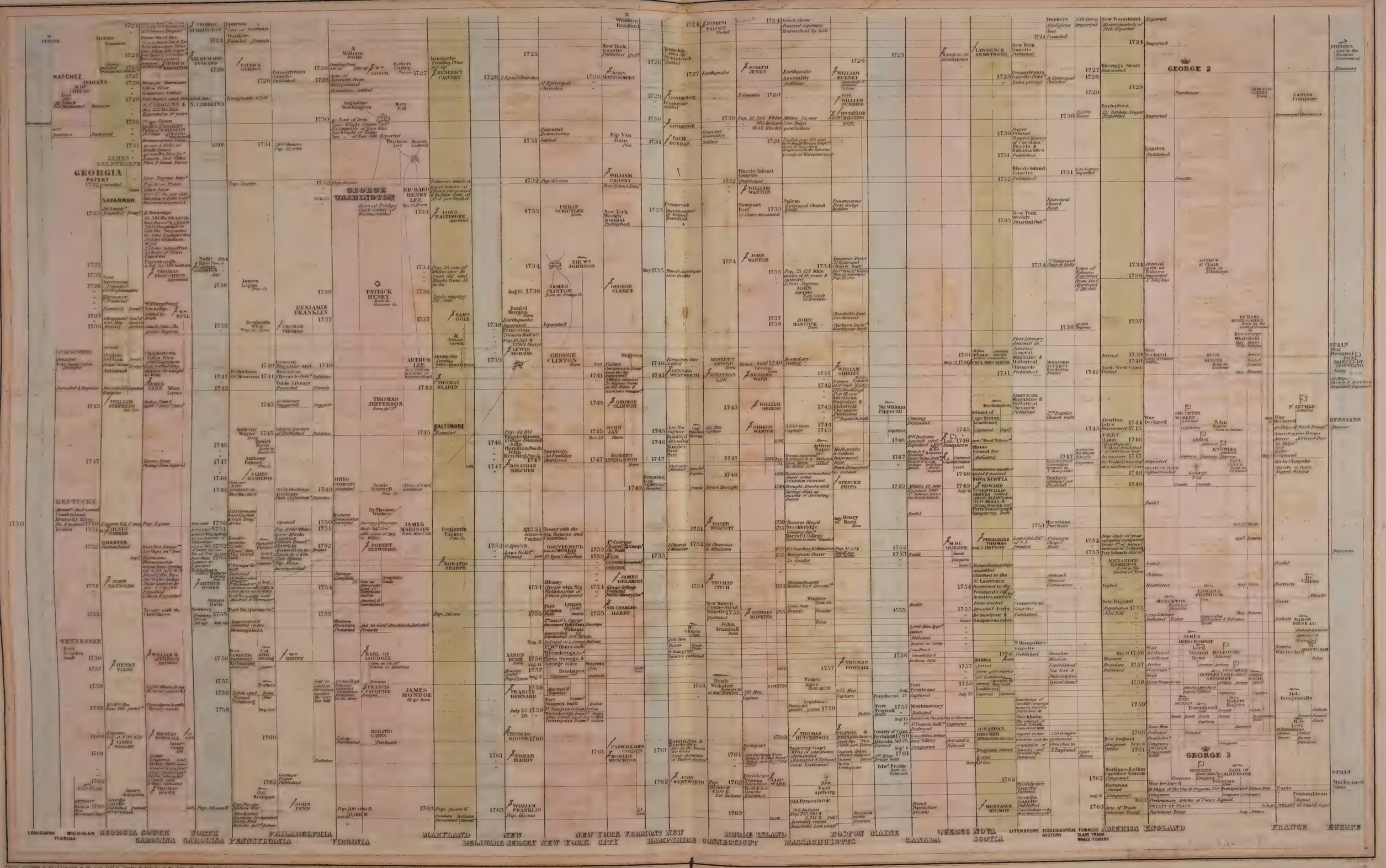
GEORGIA
PATENT
SAVANNAH
NATCHEZ
INDIANS
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
GEORGE WASHINGTON
GEORGE 2
GEORGE 3
LOUISIANA
MICHIGAN
FLORIDA
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA
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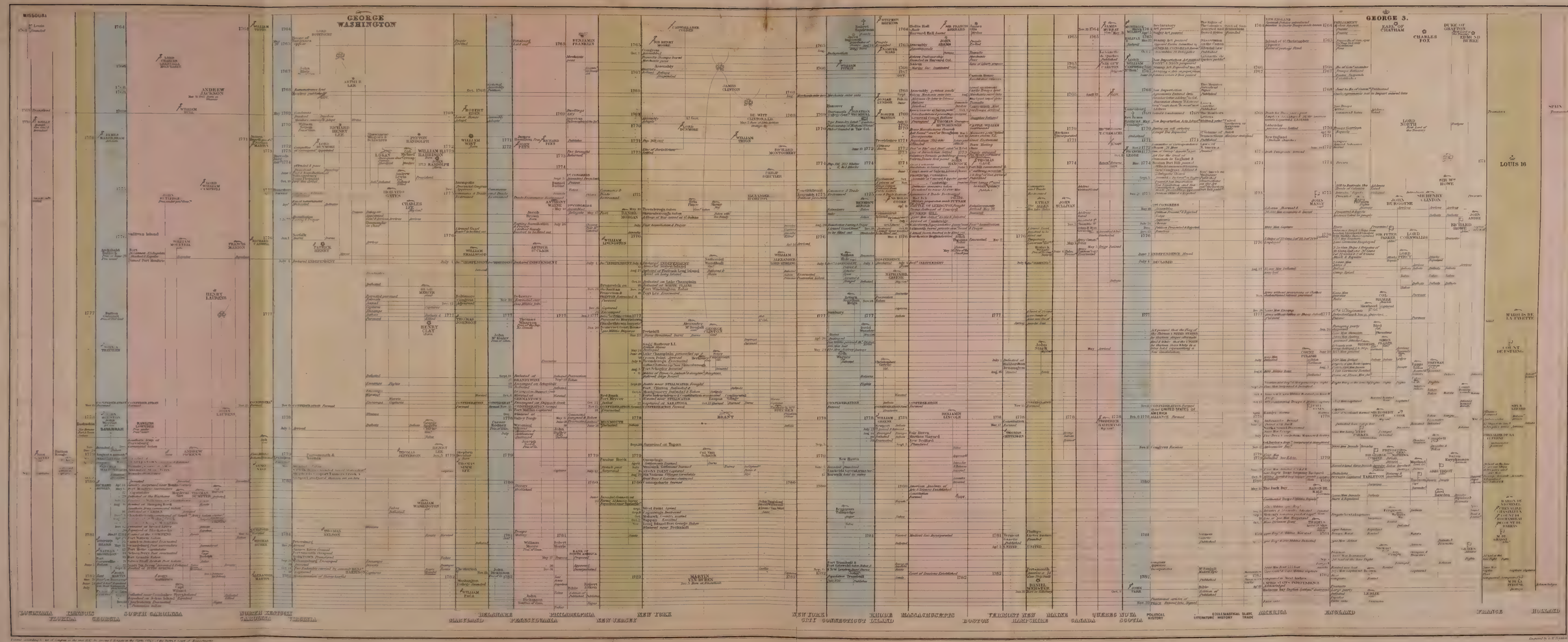
GEORGE WASHINGTON
GEORGE 3.
LOUIS 16
MISSOURI
LOUISIANA
TENNESSEE
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
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DELAWARE
MARYLAND
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JOHN TYLER

MARTIN VAN BUREN

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

JOHN HANCOCK

JOHN ADAMS

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

DANIEL WEBSTER

UNITED STATES

INDEPENDENCE

GEORGE 3

LOUIS 16

NAPOLEON

LOUIS 18

GEORGE 4

CHARLES X

LOUIS PHILIP

WILLIAM 4

VICTORIA

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